

Practice: 316 - Animal Mortality Facility**Scenario: #1 - Incineration, < 400 lbs. Capacity****Scenario Description:**

This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle < 400 lbs of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. System shall use high temperature (>1,300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. After determining average daily mortality in lbs, select smallest incinerator that meets capacity. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed, however, in non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or other approved methods.

Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).

Before Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

After Situation:

A 200 cf incinerator with concrete pad and fuel tanks is installed such that animal mortality is being handled in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete incineration, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation.

Included is a concrete slab to set the incinerator on and a fuel tank. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled.

Scenario Feature Measure: Each Incinerator

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Scenario Cost: \$10,880.85

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$10,880.85

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-place as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$155.72	4	\$622.88
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$112.32	1	\$112.32
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$1.83	8	\$14.64
Labor						
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$20.08	1	\$20.08
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.70	1	\$18.70
Materials						
Fuel Tank, Anchored	1033	Fuel tank for operating incinerators and/or gasifiers. Materials only.	Gallon	\$0.97	285	\$276.45
Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic yard	\$39.09	4	\$156.36

Materials

Incinerator, 200 lbs/day	1624	Poultry and livestock incinerator with an approximate chamber capacity of 200 pounds per day. Includes equipment and after burner only.	Each	\$9,337.54	1	\$9,337.54
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Mobilization

Aggregate, Shipping, Cubic Yard-mile	2360	Mobilization of aggregate material beyond 20 miles of local delivery from quarry to construction site. Cubic Yard-mile (Cubic Yard * miles of haul).	Cubic Yard-Mile	\$0.34	200	\$68.00
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88

Practice: 316 - Animal Mortality Facility**Scenario: #2 - Incineration 400 - 600 lbs. Capacity****Scenario Description:**

This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle 400 to 600 lbs of average daily mortality for the species and size of the operation. Typically very large poultry or medium sized swine operations. System shall use high temperature (>1,300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. After determining average daily mortality in lbs, select smallest incinerator that meets capacity. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors are reduced, however, in non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or other approved methods.

Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).

Before Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

After Situation:

A 400 cf incinerator with concrete pad and fuel tanks is installed such that animal mortality is handled in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete incineration, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. In non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or different methods. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation.

Included is a concrete slab to set the incinerator on and a diesel fuel tank. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled.

Scenario Feature Measure: Each Incinerator

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Scenario Cost: \$12,613.02

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$12,613.02

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$155.72	4	\$622.88
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$112.32	1	\$112.32
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$1.83	8	\$14.64
Labor						
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$20.08	1	\$20.08
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.70	1	\$18.70
Materials						
Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic yard	\$39.09	4	\$156.36

Materials

Incinerator, 400 lbs/day	1625	Poultry and livestock incinerator with an approximate chamber capacity of 400 pounds per day. Includes equipment and after burner only.	Each	\$11,069.71	1	\$11,069.71
Fuel Tank, Anchored	1033	Fuel tank for operating incinerators and/or gasifiers. Materials only.	Gallon	\$0.97	285	\$276.45

Mobilization

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88
Aggregate, Shipping, Cubic Yard-mile	2360	Mobilization of aggregate material beyond 20 miles of local delivery from quarry to construction site. Cubic Yard-mile (Cubic Yard * miles of haul).	Cubic Yard-Mile	\$0.34	200	\$68.00

Practice: 316 - Animal Mortality Facility**Scenario: #3 - Incineration > 600 lbs. Capacity****Scenario Description:**

This scenario consists of installing a manufactured Type IV incinerator designed to handle greater than 600 pounds daily mortality. Typically a single dairy cow or multiple heifers or swine. System shall use high temperature (>1,300 degrees F) incineration with a secondary combustion or afterburner chamber prior to flue discharge. Select smallest incinerator that has a bin capacity to handle largest individual mortality. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed, however, in non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or other approved methods.

Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).

Before Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

After Situation:

A 600 cf incinerator with concrete pad and fuel tanks is installed such that animal mortality is handled in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete incineration, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. In non-attainment areas, certain states may require a higher level of processing such as gasification or other approved method. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations.

Included is a concrete slab to set the incinerator on and a fuel tank. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers, a waste storage pit until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled. Proper incineration will require between 15 and 25 gallons of diesel fuel per usage.

Scenario Feature Measure: Each Incinerator

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Scenario Cost: \$14,414.07

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$14,414.07

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$1.83	8	\$14.64
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$112.32	1	\$112.32
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$155.72	4	\$622.88
Labor						
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$20.08	1	\$20.08
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.70	1	\$18.70
Materials						
Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic yard	\$39.09	4	\$156.36

Materials

Fuel Tank, Anchored	1033	Fuel tank for operating incinerators and/or gasifiers. Materials only.	Gallon	\$0.97	285	\$276.45
Incinerator, 600 lbs/day	1626	Poultry and livestock incinerator with an approximate chamber capacity of 600 pounds per day. Includes equipment and after burner only.	Each	\$12,870.76	1	\$12,870.76

Mobilization

Aggregate, Shipping, Cubic Yard-mile	2360	Mobilization of aggregate material beyond 20 miles of local delivery from quarry to construction site. Cubic Yard-mile (Cubic Yard * miles of haul).	Cubic Yard-Mile	\$0.34	200	\$68.00
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88

Practice: 316 - Animal Mortality Facility**Scenario: #7 - Gasifier****Scenario Description:**

This scenario consists of installing a manufactured gasifier to handle mortality. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed.

Potential Associated Practices: Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Fence (382), Critical Area Planting (342), Access Road (560), Waste Storage Facility (313), Nutrient Management (590), Roofs and Covers (367), Critical Area Planting (342).

Before Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

After Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete removal, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. An overall plan covers normal and catastrophic mortality events. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations.

Included is a concrete slab to set the gasifier on and a fuel tank. Ash materials to be stored in suitable containers, a waste storage pit until land disposal as per the nutrient management plan or landfilled.

Scenario Feature Measure: Each Gasifier

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Scenario Cost: \$67,149.59

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$67,149.59

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-place as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$155.72	4	\$622.88
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$112.32	1	\$112.32
Labor						
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$20.08	1	\$20.08
Materials						
Mortality Gasifier, 275 lb Capacity	1629	275 pound capacity mortality gasifier unit. Includes gasifier, refrigeration unit, roof structure and labor.	Each	\$65,863.98	1	\$65,863.98
Fuel Tank, Anchored	1033	Fuel tank for operating incinerators and/or gasifiers. Materials only.	Gallon	\$0.97	285	\$276.45
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88

Practice: 316 - Animal Mortality Facility**Scenario: #13 - Composter with Storage, Nursery, min 60 PPD****Scenario Description:**

This scenario consists of installing a facility to compost animal mortality. The facility can consist of, but is not limited to, any of the following technologies:

- Static Bin: Consisting of a group of small bins (concrete or wood walls) on a concrete pad to compost mortality in static pile(s) that have sufficient bulking material to allow natural aeration. Piles are turned to go through a second heat cycle prior to final land application.
- In-vessel Rotary Drum. A commercially manufactured horizontal rotary drum to compost animal mortalities mixed with a carbon material (i.e. sawdust or wood chips). A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- In-vessel Grinding Batch. A commercially manufactured grinding batch composter with a minimum capacity of 1,000 lbs per batch. A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- Forced Air Composting Bins: Consisting of a group of small bins with an aeration and leachate collection system.
- (This scenario does not address incinerators.)

The least cost scenario is based on a static bin system with wood walls and an open storage area located adjacent to the bins. The roofed portion of the facility is addressed with Roofs and Covers (367). The apron is addressed with Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Size of facility is based on daily mortality and sizing procedures accepted in particular state. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed.

Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Covers (367), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Critical Area Planting (342), Livestock Pipeline (516), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).

Before Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

After Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation.

The typical mortality facility is based on a wood wall static bin composting facility with the primary, secondary, and tertiary bins on one side and a separate storage area located adjacent to the bins. Material storage is required under the 316 standard by reference to the 317 Composting Facility standard (under facility sizing) therefore, the scenario includes the additional area required for raw material storage. A Nursery operation consists of 5,000 head building capacity with 3.5 turns per year and an average weight of 25 pounds and a mortality rate of 5%. The average daily mortality loss (ADL) is 60 lb/day and a primary stage composting time of 30 days is based on 5 times the square root of the maximum weight of the nursery pig (35 pounds). The primary stage bin volume is based on 0.2 times ADL times primary stage time. This requires a minimum primary bin volume of 355 ft³. Using a 10' x 8' x 5' bin (with an effective height of 4' for additional bedding for leachate absorption) with a volume of 320 cf, this operation requires 2 primary composting bins. The number of secondary bins equals the number of primary bins. Tertiary bin volume is based on 30 day storage time, therefore, 1 - 400 cf bin is required. This small operation requires 5 (10' x 8' x 5') bins along with a storage area of 25' x 25' = 625 sf. Bins are sized to the nearest larger whole number of bins. Site preparation includes topsoil removal and grading, installing 6" of gravel, setting posts, installing concrete slab (6"), installing wooden walls and retaining planks.

Scenario Feature Measure: Pounds per Day Mortality

Scenario Unit: Pounds per Day

Scenario Typical Size: 60

Scenario Cost: \$17,710.71

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$295.18

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Earthfill, Dumped and Spread	51	Earthfill, dumped and spread without compaction effort, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$2.79	190	\$530.10

Equipment/Installation

Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$106.01	7	\$742.07
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$155.72	20	\$3,114.40
Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.06	120	\$247.20
Earthfill, Roller Compacted	49	Earthfill, roller or machine compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$3.40	190	\$646.00
Auger, Post driver attachment	934	Auger or post driver attachment to a tractor or skidsteer. Does not include power unit. Labor not included.	Hour	\$8.23	19	\$156.37
Tractor, agricultural, 60 HP	963	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 50 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$23.09	19	\$438.71
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$1.83	806	\$1,474.98

Labor

Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hour	\$94.22	20	\$1,884.40
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$20.08	19	\$381.52
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.70	144	\$2,692.80

Materials

Lumber, planks, posts and timbers, treated	1609	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness greater than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners. Does not include labor.	Board Foot	\$1.58	912	\$1,440.96
Dimension Lumber, Treated	1044	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness equal or less than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners	Board Foot	\$0.80	2805	\$2,244.00
Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic yard	\$39.09	20	\$781.80

Mobilization

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88
Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$170.76	2	\$341.52
Aggregate, Shipping, Cubic Yard-mile	2360	Mobilization of aggregate material beyond 20 miles of local delivery from quarry to construction site. Cubic Yard-mile (Cubic Yard * miles of haul).	Cubic Yard-Mile	\$0.34	1000	\$340.00

Practice: 316 - Animal Mortality Facility**Scenario: #14 - Composter with Storage, Finisher, min 44 PPD****Scenario Description:**

This scenario consists of installing a facility to compost animal mortality. The facility can consist of, but is not limited to, any of the following technologies:

- Static Bin: Consisting of a group of small bins (concrete or wood walls) on a concrete pad to compost mortality in static pile(s) that have sufficient bulking material to allow natural aeration. Piles are turned to go through a second heat cycle prior to final land application.
- In-vessel Rotary Drum. A commercially manufactured horizontal rotary drum to compost animal mortalities mixed with a carbon material (i.e. sawdust or wood chips). A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- In-vessel Grinding Batch. A commercially manufactured grinding batch composter with a minimum capacity of 1,000 lbs per batch. A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- Forced Air Composting Bins: Consisting of a group of small bins with an aeration and leachate collection system.
- (This scenario does not address incinerators.)

The least cost scenario is based on a static bin system with wood walls and an open storage area located adjacent to the bins. The roofed portion of the facility is addressed with Roofs and Covers (367). The apron is addressed with Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Size of facility is based on daily mortality and sizing procedures accepted in particular state. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed.

Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Covers (367), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Critical Area Planting (342), Livestock Pipeline (516), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).

Before Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

After Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation.

The typical mortality facility is based on a wood wall static bin composting facility with the primary, secondary, and tertiary bins on one side and a separate storage area located adjacent to the bins. Material storage is required under the 316 standard by reference to the 317 Composting Facility standard (under facility sizing) therefore, the scenario includes the additional area required for raw material storage. A Finisher operation consists of 1065 head building capacity with 2.7 turns per year and an average weight of 140 pounds and a mortality rate of 4%. The average daily mortality loss (ADL) is 44 lb/day and a primary stage composting time of 72 days is based on 5 times the square root of the maximum weight of the finisher (210 pounds). The primary stage bin volume is based on 0.2 times ADL times primary stage time. This requires a minimum primary bin volume of 639 ft³. Using a 10' x 8' x 5' bin (with an effective height of 4' for additional bedding for leachate absorption) with a volume of 320 cf, this operation requires 2 primary composting bins. The number of secondary bins equals the number of primary bins. Tertiary bin volume is based on 30 day storage time, therefore, 1 - 400 cf bin is required. This small operation requires 5 (10' x 8' x 5') bins along with a storage area of 25' x 25' = 625 sf. Bins are sized to the nearest larger whole number of bins. Site preparation includes topsoil removal and grading, installing 6" of gravel, setting posts, installing concrete slab (6"), installing wooden walls and retaining planks.

Scenario Feature Measure: Pounds per Day Mortality

Scenario Unit: Pounds per Day

Scenario Typical Size: 44

Scenario Cost: \$17,710.71

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$402.52

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Auger, Post driver attachment	934	Auger or post driver attachment to a tractor or skidsteer. Does not include power unit. Labor not included.	Hour	\$8.23	19	\$156.37
Tractor, agricultural, 60 HP	963	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 50 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$23.09	19	\$438.71

Equipment/Installation

Earthfill, Dumped and Spread	51	Earthfill, dumped and spread without compaction effort, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$2.79	190	\$530.10
Earthfill, Roller Compacted	49	Earthfill, roller or machine compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$3.40	190	\$646.00
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$1.83	806	\$1,474.98
Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.06	120	\$247.20
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$155.72	20	\$3,114.40
Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$106.01	7	\$742.07

Labor

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$20.08	19	\$381.52
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hour	\$94.22	20	\$1,884.40
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.70	144	\$2,692.80

Materials

Lumber, planks, posts and timbers, treated	1609	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness greater than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners. Does not include labor.	Board Foot	\$1.58	912	\$1,440.96
Dimension Lumber, Treated	1044	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness equal or less than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners	Board Foot	\$0.80	2805	\$2,244.00
Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic yard	\$39.09	20	\$781.80

Mobilization

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88
Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$170.76	2	\$341.52
Aggregate, Shipping, Cubic Yard-mile	2360	Mobilization of aggregate material beyond 20 miles of local delivery from quarry to construction site. Cubic Yard-mile (Cubic Yard * miles of haul).	Cubic Yard-Mile	\$0.34	1000	\$340.00

Practice: 316 - Animal Mortality Facility**Scenario: #15 - Composter with Storage, Sow, min 34 PPD****Scenario Description:**

This scenario consists of installing a facility to compost animal mortality. The facility can consist of, but is not limited to, any of the following technologies:

- Static Bin: Consisting of a group of small bins (concrete or wood walls) on a concrete pad to compost mortality in static pile(s) that have sufficient bulking material to allow natural aeration. Piles are turned to go through a second heat cycle prior to final land application.
- In-vessel Rotary Drum. A commercially manufactured horizontal rotary drum to compost animal mortalities mixed with a carbon material (i.e. sawdust or wood chips). A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- In-vessel Grinding Batch. A commercially manufactured grinding batch composter with a minimum capacity of 1,000 lbs per batch. A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- Forced Air Composting Bins: Consisting of a group of small bins with an aeration and leachate collection system.
- (This scenario does not address incinerators.)

The least cost scenario is based on a static bin system with wood walls and an open storage area located adjacent to the bins. The roofed portion of the facility is addressed with Roofs and Covers (367). The apron is addressed with Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Size of facility is based on daily mortality and sizing procedures accepted in particular state. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed.

Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Covers (367), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Critical Area Planting (342), Livestock Pipeline (516), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).

Before Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

After Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation.

The typical mortality facility is based on a wood wall static bin composting facility with the primary, secondary, and tertiary bins on one side and a separate storage area located adjacent to the bins. Material storage is required under the 316 standard by reference to the 317 Composting Facility standard (under facility sizing) therefore, the scenario includes the additional area required for raw material storage. A Sow (farrow to wean) operation consists of 350 sows, average weight of 350 pounds and a sow mortality rate of 5% and each sow has 2.5 litters of 10 pigs each per year, average weight of 6 pounds, with a piglet mortality rate of 12%. The average daily mortality loss (ADL) of sows and piglets is 17 lb/day each for a total of 34 lb/day and a primary stage composting time of 94 days is based on 5 times the square root of the maximum weight of sow only (350 #). The primary stage bin volume is based on 0.2 times ADL times primary stage time. This requires a minimum primary bin volume of 637 ft³. Using a 10' x 8' x 5' bin (with an effective height of 4' for additional bedding for leachate absorption) with a volume of 320 cf, this operation requires 2 primary composting bins. The number of secondary bins equals the number of primary bins. Tertiary bin volume is based on 30 day storage time, therefore, 1 - 400 cf bin is required. This small operation requires 5 (10' x 8' x 5') bins along with a storage area of 25' x 25' = 625 sf. Bins are sized to the nearest larger whole number of bins. Site preparation includes topsoil removal and grading, installing 6" of gravel, setting posts, installing concrete slab (6"), installing wooden walls and retaining planks.

Scenario Feature Measure: Pounds per Day Mortality

Scenario Unit: Pounds per Day

Scenario Typical Size: 34

Scenario Cost: \$17,710.71

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$520.90

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-place as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$155.72	20	\$3,114.40

Equipment/Installation

Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.06	120	\$247.20
Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$106.01	7	\$742.07
Earthfill, Dumped and Spread	51	Earthfill, dumped and spread without compaction effort, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$2.79	190	\$530.10
Earthfill, Roller Compacted	49	Earthfill, roller or machine compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$3.40	190	\$646.00
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$1.83	806	\$1,474.98
Tractor, agricultural, 60 HP	963	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 50 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$23.09	19	\$438.71
Auger, Post driver attachment	934	Auger or post driver attachment to a tractor or skidsteer. Does not include power unit. Labor not included.	Hour	\$8.23	19	\$156.37

Labor

Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hour	\$94.22	20	\$1,884.40
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.70	144	\$2,692.80
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$20.08	19	\$381.52

Materials

Lumber, planks, posts and timbers, treated	1609	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness greater than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners. Does not include labor.	Board Foot	\$1.58	912	\$1,440.96
Dimension Lumber, Treated	1044	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness equal or less than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners	Board Foot	\$0.80	2805	\$2,244.00
Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic yard	\$39.09	20	\$781.80

Mobilization

Aggregate, Shipping, Cubic Yard-mile	2360	Mobilization of aggregate material beyond 20 miles of local delivery from quarry to construction site. Cubic Yard-mile (Cubic Yard * miles of haul).	Cubic Yard-Mile	\$0.34	1000	\$340.00
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88
Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$170.76	2	\$341.52

Practice: 316 - Animal Mortality Facility**Scenario: #16 - Composter with Storage, Poultry, min 141 PPD****Scenario Description:**

This scenario consists of installing a facility to compost animal mortality. The facility can consist of, but is not limited to, any of the following technologies:

- Static Bin: Consisting of a group of small bins (concrete or wood walls) on a concrete pad to compost mortality in static pile(s) that have sufficient bulking material to allow natural aeration. Piles are turned to go through a second heat cycle prior to final land application.
- In-vessel Rotary Drum. A commercially manufactured horizontal rotary drum to compost animal mortalities mixed with a carbon material (i.e. sawdust or wood chips). A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- In-vessel Grinding Batch. A commercially manufactured grinding batch composter with a minimum capacity of 1,000 lbs per batch. A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- Forced Air Composting Bins: Consisting of a group of small bins with an aeration and leachate collection system.
- (This scenario does not address incinerators.)

The least cost scenario is based on a static bin system with wood walls and an open storage area located adjacent to the bins. The roofed portion of the facility is addressed with Roofs and Covers (367). The apron is addressed with Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Size of facility is based on daily mortality and sizing procedures accepted in particular state. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed.

Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Covers (367), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Critical Area Planting (342), Livestock Pipeline (516), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).

Before Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

After Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation.

The typical mortality facility is based on a wood wall static bin composting facility with the primary, secondary, and tertiary bins on one side and a separate storage area located adjacent to the bins. Material storage is required under the 316 standard by reference to the 317 Composting Facility standard (under facility sizing) therefore, the scenario includes the additional area required for raw material storage. A Broiler operation consists of a 43000 head operation, average bird weight of 4 pounds, 6 flocks per year, and a mortality rate of 5%. The average daily mortality loss (ADL) is 141 lb/day and a primary stage composting time of 14 days is based on 5 times the square root of the maximum weight. The primary stage bin volume is based on 0.2 times ADL times primary stage time. This requires a minimum primary bin volume of 400 ft³. Using a 10' x 8' x 5' bin with a volume of 400 cf, this operation requires 1 primary composting bin. The number of secondary bins equals the number of primary bins. Tertiary bin volume is based on 30 day storage time, therefore, 3 - 400 cf bins are required. This small operation requires a total of 5 (10' x 8' x 5') bins along with a storage area of 25' x 25' = 625 sf. Site preparation includes topsoil removal and grading, installing 6" of gravel, setting posts, installing concrete slab (6"), installing wooden walls and retaining planks.

Scenario Feature Measure: Pounds per Day Mortality

Scenario Unit: Pounds per Day

Scenario Typical Size: 141

Scenario Cost: \$17,710.71

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$125.61

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Tractor, agricultural, 60 HP	963	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 50 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$23.09	19	\$438.71
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$1.83	806	\$1,474.98

Equipment/Installation

Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$106.01	7	\$742.07
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-placed as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$155.72	20	\$3,114.40
Earthfill, Roller Compacted	49	Earthfill, roller or machine compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$3.40	190	\$646.00
Auger, Post driver attachment	934	Auger or post driver attachment to a tractor or skidsteer. Does not include power unit. Labor not included.	Hour	\$8.23	19	\$156.37
Earthfill, Dumped and Spread	51	Earthfill, dumped and spread without compaction effort, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$2.79	190	\$530.10
Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.06	120	\$247.20

Labor

Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hour	\$94.22	20	\$1,884.40
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.70	144	\$2,692.80
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$20.08	19	\$381.52

Materials

Dimension Lumber, Treated	1044	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness equal or less than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners	Board Foot	\$0.80	2805	\$2,244.00
Lumber, planks, posts and timbers, treated	1609	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness greater than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners. Does not include labor.	Board Foot	\$1.58	912	\$1,440.96
Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic yard	\$39.09	20	\$781.80

Mobilization

Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$170.76	2	\$341.52
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88
Aggregate, Shipping, Cubic Yard-mile	2360	Mobilization of aggregate material beyond 20 miles of local delivery from quarry to construction site. Cubic Yard-mile (Cubic Yard * miles of haul).	Cubic Yard-Mile	\$0.34	1000	\$340.00

Practice: 316 - Animal Mortality Facility**Scenario: #17 - Composter with Storage, Turkey, min 67 PPD****Scenario Description:**

This scenario consists of installing a facility to compost animal mortality. The facility can consist of, but is not limited to, any of the following technologies:

- Static Bin: Consisting of a group of small bins (concrete or wood walls) on a concrete pad to compost mortality in static pile(s) that have sufficient bulking material to allow natural aeration. Piles are turned to go through a second heat cycle prior to final land application.
- In-vessel Rotary Drum. A commercially manufactured horizontal rotary drum to compost animal mortalities mixed with a carbon material (i.e. sawdust or wood chips). A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- In-vessel Grinding Batch. A commercially manufactured grinding batch composter with a minimum capacity of 1,000 lbs per batch. A secondary composting storage area is required to finish materials.
- Forced Air Composting Bins: Consisting of a group of small bins with an aeration and leachate collection system.
- (This scenario does not address incinerators.)

The least cost scenario is based on a static bin system with wood walls and an open storage area located adjacent to the bins. The roofed portion of the facility is addressed with Roofs and Covers (367). The apron is addressed with Heavy Use Area Protection (561). Size of facility is based on daily mortality and sizing procedures accepted in particular state. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Air quality impacts due to odors will also be addressed.

Potential Associated Practices: Roofs and Covers (367), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), Critical Area Planting (342), Livestock Pipeline (516), Nutrient Management (590), Access Road (560), Structure for Water Control (587), Roof Runoff Structure (558), Diversion (362), Subsurface Drain (606), and Underground Outlet (620).

Before Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that results in non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Improper operation results in odors and spread of pathogens from incomplete composting, incineration, or interaction with predators. No plan was formulated for both normal and catastrophic mortality events.

After Situation:

Animal mortality is handled in a manner that prevents non-point source pollution of excessive nutrients, organics, and pathogens being transported into surface and groundwater resources. Proper operation results in little to no odors, complete composting, and protection from predators to minimize pathogen survival or spreading. Selected method for carcass treatment and disposal meet or are permitted by federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulation.

The typical mortality facility is based on a wood wall static bin composting facility with the primary, secondary, and tertiary bins on one side and a separate storage area located adjacent to the bins. Material storage is required under the 316 standard by reference to the 317 Composting Facility standard (under facility sizing) therefore, the scenario includes the additional area required for raw material storage. A Tom Turkey operation consists of a 1480 head operation, maximum bird weight of 42 pounds, 112 day flock life, and a mortality rate of 12%. The average daily mortality loss (ADL) is 67 lb/day and a primary stage composting time of 32 days is based on 5 times the square root of the maximum weight. The primary stage bin volume is based on 0.2 times ADL times primary stage time. This requires a minimum primary bin volume of 432 ft³. Using a 10' x 8' x 5' bin with a volume of 400 cf, this operation requires 2 primary composting bins. The number of secondary bins equals the number of primary bins. Tertiary bin volume is based on 30 day storage time, therefore, 1 - 400 cf bin is required. This small operation requires a total of 5 (10' x 8' x 5') bins along with a storage area of 25' x 25' = 625 sf. (Bins are sized to the nearest larger whole number of bins). Site preparation includes topsoil removal and grading, installing 6" of gravel, setting posts, installing concrete slab (6"), installing wooden walls and retaining planks.

Scenario Feature Measure: Pounds per Day Mortality

Scenario Unit: Pounds per Day

Scenario Typical Size: 67

Scenario Cost: \$17,710.71

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$264.34

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Concrete, CIP, slab on grade, reinforced	37	Steel reinforced concrete formed and cast-in-place as a slab on grade by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$155.72	20	\$3,114.40
Tractor, agricultural, 60 HP	963	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 50 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$23.09	19	\$438.71

Equipment/Installation

Auger, Post driver attachment	934	Auger or post driver attachment to a tractor or skidsteer. Does not include power unit. Labor not included.	Hour	\$8.23	19	\$156.37
Earthfill, Dumped and Spread	51	Earthfill, dumped and spread without compaction effort, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$2.79	190	\$530.10
Earthfill, Roller Compacted	49	Earthfill, roller or machine compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$3.40	190	\$646.00
Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.06	120	\$247.20
Concrete, CIP, formless, non reinforced	36	Non reinforced concrete cast-in-placed without forms by chute placement. Typical strength is 3000 to 4000 psi. Includes materials, labor and equipment to transport, place and finish.	Cubic yard	\$106.01	7	\$742.07
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$1.83	806	\$1,474.98

Labor

General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.70	144	\$2,692.80
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$20.08	19	\$381.52
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hour	\$94.22	20	\$1,884.40

Materials

Lumber, planks, posts and timbers, treated	1609	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness greater than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners. Does not include labor.	Board Foot	\$1.58	912	\$1,440.96
Dimension Lumber, Treated	1044	Treated dimension lumber with nominal thickness equal or less than 2". Includes lumber and fasteners	Board Foot	\$0.80	2805	\$2,244.00
Aggregate, Gravel, Graded	46	Gravel, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place. Includes washed and unwashed gravel.	Cubic yard	\$39.09	20	\$781.80

Mobilization

Aggregate, Shipping, Cubic Yard-mile	2360	Mobilization of aggregate material beyond 20 miles of local delivery from quarry to construction site. Cubic Yard-mile (Cubic Yard * miles of haul).	Cubic Yard-Mile	\$0.34	1000	\$340.00
Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$170.76	2	\$341.52
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88